## THE LEGISLATURE.

Messages of the Retiring and In-coming Governor.

Stockbridge Receives the Caucus Nomination for Senator.

LANSING, Jan. 5, '86. The Michigan legislature convened at noon to-day. Immediately after prayer in the senate, Lieut. Governor McDonald greeted the senators in a few well chosen words. The thirty-two senators elect were then sworn in by Lieut. Gov. Macdonald. An hour was occupied in electing the offlcers nominated at the republican caucus last night, and a recess was taken until 3 o'clock.

At the afternoon session a communication was received from Private Secretary Campbell to the effect that the retiring governor and the governor would be ready to meet the two houses in joint conven. tion at 2 o'clock Thursday afternoon and that after the reading of the messages ex-Gov. Alger and Gov. Luce would hold an informal reception to the members and officers of the two houses in the governor's

room.
Senator Monroe was elected president pro tem; secretary, Lewis M. Miller of Muskegon; assistant secretary, G. A. Royce of Baraga: sergeant at arms, P. Q. Stoner of Ingham; assistant sergeants-at-arms, E. T. Coon of Oceana; J. A. Dockery of Montealm; engrossing and enrolling clerks, F. M. Howe, Mrs. 1. R. Jamison, both of Incham Ingham.

A resolution was adopted appointing Mrs. N. F. Randall of Wayne postmistress, and James A. Grant of Macomb as assistant postmaster.
It was voted that until otherwise or-

dered the daily sessions of the senate should be held at 20 clock p. m., and the usual resolutions authorizing the president to appoint the janitors, seeper of the cloak room and messengers and the secretary and sergeant at arms to appoint one essenger each. The rules of the last senate were adopt-

ed, and the senate did its share of adopting the joint rules of the last legislature. As if to take time by the fore-ook several members gave notice of the introduction of bills and measures, and the senate ad-

journed until the oth.

The clerk of the last house called the new body to order. After invocation of the divine blessing by the Rev. Dr. Jamison of Lansing the roll call proceeded and every member elect responded thereto except the Hon Ovid N. Case of Petroit, lately deceased. The touching words moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions expressing the sorrow of the house at the death of the deceased member, and the appointment of a journed until the 6th. ceased member, and the appointment of a day when en egies of him might be pro-nounced, and the motion was manimously carried. The committee appointed com-prises Representatives Hostord, Rimsey, Bently, McCormick and Chapman. Upon reassembling in the afternoon the house was called to order by Clerk Dan Crosman, and the formality of clotting the following officers chosen by the caucus.

the following officers chosen by the caucus. Speaker - Daniel P. Markey of Ogemaw; o iem, E. S. Bates of Allegan. Clerk—Daniel L. Crossman of Ingham.

Sergeant at arms John P. Austin of Engrossing and enrolling clerk-Clarence

Leonard of Wayne; assistant, H. M. se of Kent. Chief janitor—Chas. A. Lee of Wayne.
Postmaster—Mrs. N. E. Randall of
Wayne; assistant, Miss Minnie Rice of

At this point unanimous consent was given to Representative Chapman of Hills-dale to introduce a resolution relating to the submission of a probability amendment to the constitution. The house hav-ing elected the lion. E. N. Bates of Alle-gen speaker pro tem, appeared the full rester of its employes and received the usual messages from the senate, ad-

dat session of the two houses to will be held tomorrow at 2 o'clock p. m.

\_ - LANSING, Jan. 0, '87. The work of organization in both branches of the legislature was completed yesterday, and when the house met this

The first bill of the session was one to punish and prevent fraud in the sale of aimed at a fraud similar to the "Bohemian

at" swindle. The first bill passed was Mr. Lincoln's egalizing measure affecting the assessment roll of the township of Fort Austin in

Huron county.
The senate met at 1:30 but transacted no business of any importance, and both houses adjourned to meet in joint session to listen to the reading of the messages of the retiring and in-coming governors.

GOV. ALGURIA MESSAGE.

Gov. Alger, in presenting his retiring message, calls attention to the full report-of the various state officers which accomp-any it, but which he does not feel called

The transurer's report shows that the state of Michigan owes \$231,000, which will mature in 1830, and the treasurer has in his possession United States four and one-half per cent bonds to the amount of \$23,000, which balances the account. In a word, however, it can be said that our state is practically out of debt; consequently nothing need be said of its credit, because it does not use it, nor is it probable that it will ever have occasion to do so again. Our state institutions are, in the main,

in excellent condition.
The Reform School for Boys, at Lansing, is doing a great work. I recommend that the name be changed so as to strike out the word "Reform," for the reason that is the word "Reform," for the reason that its indicates punishment for offense. I think the beneficial effect upon the morals of the boys who are trought up in it will be better without the taint, and especially so in after life. I also recommend that a capable man be employed at a fixed salary to find homes for the boys instead of keeping them in school so long, and whose duty it shall be to look to their weifare after they shall be to look to their weifare after they have been placed out. The sooner they can be placed in homes and made to feel that they occupy honorable places in life the better it will be for them and the state.

The Industrial School for Girls at Adrian

needs some careful attention and consideration. The same rule will in a measure, eration. The same rule will in a measure, apply to that school about placing girls in homes, that has just been recommended for the Reform School. A very great wrong connected with this institution should be righted at once. While there are very many bad girls in the school, there are quite a number of small ones, and some larger ones too, who are sent there simply because they have no friends. They are charged with "vagrancy," and with being "wayward"—anything to come under the "wayward"—anything to come under the letter of the law, to get rid of the care of them. I recommend the enactment of a law absolutely prohibiting the sending of any girl to that institution that has not a bad character. Also that the law be so made that girls now there, or hereafter sent there, under any discumstances, of that class, may be transferred to the Coldwater school direct, upon the consent of the joint boards of the two institutions. I deem it my duty to say concerning this school, with all deference to the good ladies who make up a majority of the board, that I think it would be for the deboard, that I think it would be for the de-cided benefit of the institution, if its busi-ness affairs had more man management. I also believe it would be better for the girls if none but mothers—and good ones, too—had the care of them. I think the in-stitution ought to have for its head a man and wife. I wish, however, to distinctly say that I believe all people connected with it are acting to the best of their ability in conducting it.

The Coldwater school in twelve years The Coldwater school in twelve years has received nearly 2.20 children, and placed in homes over 1.200 of them. This institution has the great advantage of a special agent liwhich I have recommended for the reform school and school for girls, who spends the greatest part of his time in finding homes for the children, and looking after them after they are placed in such homes.

such homes.

The State Prison at Jackson is an "old The State Prison at Jackson is an "old trap," and ought to be thoroughly overhanied. The lonia House of Correction is in excellent condition. The State Prison for the Upper Peninsula has filed its annual report. The work of construction is progressing in a satisfactory manner. The site is a beautiful one and the surroundings all this could be desired for any state institution.

roundings all this could be desired for any state institution.

The four insane asylums have made requests for improvements, for the purchase of land, and for the building of cottages; I recommend that whatever moneys are expended by the Pontiac and Kalamazoo asylums shall be taken from their surplus funds. At the rate charged for caring for patients during the present low prices of provisions, quite a substantial saving is made, and it is out of this that it is recommended the improvements asked for shall mended the improvements asked for shall be made. The colony system, so far as it can be used, is very much cheaper than keeping patients in the main buildings, as cottages can be built for from \$250 to \$300 per patient, while the main buildings have cost more than \$1,000 per patient; and besides, these cottages placed on farms give the patients work which they gladly perform, and not only benefit themselves, but contribute much towards their own support. I hope the asylum for insane criminals at Ionia will not be enlarged, but that is may be turned into a much needed prison for women, and a new asy-lum, where ample lands can be obtained, may be erected for the criminal insane. Narcotics and restraints have been almost

Narroties and restraints have been almost entirely done away with in our asylums. The Mining school has opened under the most favorable auspiess, and already at the close of the first term is in admirable and established working order. The youngmen in attendence are enthusiastic over the course of instruction given.

The governor takes exceptions to that portion of the report of the board of corrections and charities referring to the methods of doing business in state institu-

portion of the report of the board of corrections and charities referring to the
methods of doing business in state institutions, which the board considered loose.
The boards of these institutions are made
up from the very best men in our state—
men who give their time and thought to
the care of the same without payor thanks,
but simply from a motive to serve the
state and do shat they can for the unfortunate immates of them. They are in a
large part thorough business men, and
their judgments as to any emergency
which arrises and which cannot be previded for by special legislation because
unforceen, should be either accepted
by the state or alse the system should
be abelished or other men appointed
to fill their phases. Contingencies for the
expenditure of money will continually
come up and when they do must be met,
and there is no way to meet them except
by giving to the board in charge discretionary powers to a great extent. No tionary powers to a great extent. No great improvements or expenditures should be made without legislative enactshould be more without legislative enact-ment; but after all, in the main the man-argument of those institutions must be left with their respective boards, the same as a successful luminose is always in the hands of its tempristors. I think it would be vise to enact a law requiring the boards of all institutions to make annual boards of all institutions to make annual actifements with the state covering all unused or accumulated balances in the state troasure. This would be doing business in a business way. I believe the board of corrections and charities are doing a most excellent work in the state, but think they are accomplishing their greatest good in concetton with our county agents, inlianed provincess, and I hope their powers and determiness, and I hope their powers and dates may be confined to the latter work and that they may be releved from looking after the state institutions. I recommend the law be changed accordingly.

accordingly.

The governor revites the history of the soldiers' home and says:

I have no doubt but fully an average of 40) veterine will needs be accommodated, and when they have all passed away and the building is no longer required for their occupancy. It will be a most excellent one for the state to use as an asylum or for other purposes. Other states have followed the example of Michigan in caring for its veterans, and I minerely trust you will carefully look over the estimates required to carry it along and give it your liberal support. The amount required is large, but it is a large, debt we owe to these old veterans, and in our prisperity let us neither forsake nor forget them. I recommend however, that the sum be reduced to two hundred thousand dollars believing that the estimates can be cut down by the use of the labor of the inmates. or the state to use as an asylum or for

The legislature will be called on to patch up the tax laws and the governor recommends a study of the advisability of substituting the country system. He also wants some provision for a Michigan representation at excitations. More stringent laws should be made regulating methods of taking fish and to improve artificial distribution. The state goologist should be pelleved of the burden of publishing his report at his own expense and formshing the state with a thousand copies.

Early in 1984 I received from the general government the sum of \$1.624.21, the same being the adovance passed to the credit of this state on the eighth instalment of our war claim against the government. On the 31st of March last I appointed Hon. E. W. Keightly of Constantine the agent of the state to push these war claims and make collections thereon, and he is now engaged in the work. His compensation is to be ten per cent on all collections made, and the state is to be subject to no expense in the matter whatever. I have also received from the government \$4,503. also received from the government \$4,500,-37 due to the state as awamp land indem-nity; also, \$22,014.07, being money due the state on the five per cent accraing from the sales of government lands within the limit of the state. Total cash received

from the government, \$22,022.67.

I recommend that an amendment to the constitution be submitted to the people of constitution be submitted to the people of the state with regard to the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors. This question comes up at every sitting of the legislature, and so many people have asked its submission to a vote that I recommend the same he done at this session and thus let the matter be settled.

The governor recommends an appropriation of at least \$3.00 for monuments marking the situation of slichigan corps on the field of Gettyshurg and a commission of three to confer with other states in catrying out the design.

I recommend to you that a law be passed increasing the number of judges of the supreme court to five. In one court in the upper peninsula the tax law was held to be constitutional, and the supreme court affirmed the decision by a tie vote. In a court in the lower peninsula the tax law was held to be constitutional, and the supreme court affirmed the decision by a tie vote. In a court in the lower peninsula the tax law was held to be unconstitutional, and again affirmed by a tie vote. Consequently, in affirmed by a tie vote. Consequently, in one portion of the state the law is held to one portion of the state the law is held to be constitutional and in another portion unconstitutional, and there should be a fifth person to break the tie. I also recommend that the salaries of the supreme judges be increased to \$7.000 a year at least. In this connection I also wish to call your attention to the subject of state officers' salaries. The time has come when this great state with all its wealth should pay its officers such salaries as will support its officers such salaries as will support them during their official terms. I also recommend that the members of the legislature be paid a fixed smary of \$500 per

The governor joins with the auditor general in recommending a change in the commencement of the fiscal year. An ap-propriation of \$2,000 is asked to carry on

propriation of \$2,000 is asked to carry on the historical work undertaken by the semi-centennial commission.

No laws should be given immediate effect making appropriations without con-sulting the state treasurer. The governor acknowledges surprise at the report of the board of auditors, who did not find a sin-gle case of fraudulently paid bounties in the state.

scres have been patented to the state, leaving a balance due the state of 1.714,587.68. Most of the balance has been disposed of by the government, for which claims have n put in and indemnity will be granted.

The advisory board in the matter of pardons has been of incalculable benefit to the executive. Under the law creating it, it has been possible to accomplish very much that otherwise could not have been done. The great amount of work which the executive of a large state is obliged to perform makes it utterly impossible for him to examine all the applications for pardon, and without a board similar to this many deserving cases must have been neglected; and it is much better for the state to appropriate the small sum neces-sary to carry along its work than to allow sary to carry along its work than to allow a single innocent person to suffer imprisonment. I recommend that an appropriation be made for a salary for clerk of the board, at \$1,350 per annum, besides a sum for the work of the board equal to the former appropriation. The work has been so much more extensive than was anticipated that the appropriation having been exhausted for such clerk, the mem bers of the board, who received pay only when actually employed, are paying the clerk out of their own private means. An examination of the prison records shows a very great and unjust inequality of sentences for the same crime by the of sentences for the same crime by the judges of the different courts of the state. In many instances the sentence is three or four times as long as in others, for the same offense. I resommend that this advisory board be charged with the duty of thoroughly overhauling the prison records, and of recommending to the ex-ecutive such commutations as will in a

measure equalize these punishments.

I believe, in view of the fact that so many people are imprisoned who are not of the criminal class, it would be wise, just and humane to pass a law establishing ticket of leave system, to be guarded, course, with every possible restriction to be operated much the same as in the state of Ohio, and when it is thought a prisoner of Ohio, and when it is thought a prisoner will reform if given an opportunity. However, connected with it should be a law enacted that by a simple process the person can be apprehended and returned to prison to serve out the balance of his sentence if he violated his parale, it is a great pity that we have no really intermediate grade of prison where convicts not of the criminal class can be kept separate from this worst element. this worst element.

The statute authorizing the foreclosure of real estate mortgages should be so amended as to require personal service of a copy of the notice on the owner of the property. The governor also puts in a plen for the railroads, which do work cheaply and give support to many men, and hopes no legislation will be passed in regard to them which will effect the pros-

regard to them which will effect the pros-perity of the state.

The state troops are thoroughly armed and equipped and the department his out of debt. No finer body of men is enrolled in any state. The discipline in camp when men are off duty can be improved. The military academy at Orchard Lake is com-mended for its work and a law recom-mended authorizing the executive t. com-mission its graduates and those of the mission its graduates and those of the military department of the agricultural college as line officers of this state without

college as line officers of this state without commission and without pay.

In my inaugural two years since I recommended the abolition of the contract labor system; when, at the closing hours of the session of the legislature, such a bill was passel, after mature thought I felt obliged to defeat the measure and prevent it from becoming a law. This was very humiliating to me for the reason that I had to publicly confess that my recommendation that such a law be passed was not well considered. Since that time I have taken much pains to get all the light possible upon the subject and that time I have taken much pains to get all the light possible upon the subject and the more I investigate the matter the stronger are my convictions that the contract system is the safest and ought to stand. There are but four conditions persible to adopt for convicts. These are the contract system, the piece-price system, the state account system, and objects. The latter I am sure you will not consider for a moment as it means soltary confinement, degeneration and destruction. This a moment, as it means solitary confinement, degeneration and destruction. This then, reduces the number to three. The whole question resolves itself into this alone—shall the state sell its prison labor, thus ridding itself of all financial responsibility and risk of loss with a certainty as to its income, or shall it go into luminess on its own account with all its risk and opportunity for bad management. The product will be the same under either of the systems, and the consequent competition to honest labor necessarily the same. Prison employes will guard the near and mechanics superintend the work the same as now. Then what will be the difference!

None, so far as the cure of the men and amount of their product is concerned. The piece price system differs from the contract system only that the state furnishes the labor and the contractor the contracts extem only that the state furnishes the labor and the contractor the material. The competion to the outside world is just the same as the contract system, only the state tries all the risk in breakages and imperient goods furnished. The state account system means always an immense loss and sure to be abandoned, in my opinion, by every state, ultimately, which adopts it. If you close out the contractors you can, perhaps, purchase their machinery, but not their business. Their customers are their own but not yours. You can find an army of men who will be only too willing to work for a rich state, but where will the responsibility lies? Then who is to mannest this business if there is a change in the adthis business if there is a change in the ad-ministration, and, if the law retain the ministration, and, if the law retain the
warden during good behavior, who is to
be the judge of such behavior! And, if he
is incompetent or dishonest, who is going
to take his place! I tell you, gentlemen,
no man can fill such a position be he never
so honest and capable; no man can superintend a business until he learns it from
the root up. Even were all this state account successful, where is the competition
to honest toil to be changed.
Much is said concerning the ill-treatment

Much is said concerning the ill-treatment of prisoners; that they are overworked by contractors, etc., etc. If this be true, the warden alone is to be blamed; as he and his keepers have entire charge of them; the contractors have nothing to do con-cerning their discipline. I confess to hav-ing no patience with people making such

Attention is called to the importance of urging on the government the improve-ment of the Portage ship canals and to the necessity of solving the question of immi-gration; a memorial on the latter subject s recommended asking that foreign-born paupers, criminals, insane and infirm be The immigration of Chinese should be stopped and polygamy strangled

LUCE'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE.

Gov. Luce, after a few words of congratulation, plunged first into the subject of education, saying a good word for the various institutions of the state. The university board of regents ask for \$75,000 to erect and equip a microscopical and historical laboratory, and a physiological laboratory, and a physiological laboratory, an is laboratory for teaching physics and natural philosephy. Another purpose included in said amount is the establishment of the hygienic laboratory, recommended by the state board of health. While the beard of regents do not urge this they in die to a willingness to Gov. Luce, after a few words of congraturge this they indicate a willingness to take charge of the same if established. Should the latter object be thought insdvisable at the present time, the appropria-tion could be correspondingly reduced without crippling the first named objects. without crippling the first named objects.
Congress made the munificent grant of 240,000 acres of land to the state for the maintainance of an agricultural college, where the mechanic aris and military tactics should be taught. While the endowment fund from the sale of such lands is sufficient to pay the current expenses of the school, yet the rapid increase in the attendance calls loudly for more room. While the board do not now ask for an appropriation for the following purpose, yet at some time in the near future facilities ought to be provided for the admission of girls to this school.

Under the act of congress granting all awainp and overflowed lands to the state the state public school system would prove 7.573.864.72 acres were reported by the secretary of interior as coming within the grant, but of this amount only 5.653.217.14 come well established as the great distributor of our dependent waifs and charac-terized by a foster patental devotion and watchfulness. The governor next proceed ed to point out the needs of the other state institutions.

With a new asylum for the insane, rewith a new asylum for the insane, re-cently completed, with capacity for 500 patients, we are still confronted with the fact that before the next legislative ses-sion shall arrive there will be no room for the admission of patients in any of the state asylums. Many of the patients are harmless but incurable. The state owns a farm in connection with the asylum at Kalamazoo, and the boo-d of trustees ask for an appropriation of \$5000 to con-Kalamazoo, and the board of trustees ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 to construct four houses on this farm that will accommodate 120 patients. Sufficient room for this number of inmates in the ordinary asylum would cost \$120,000. Sound policy and wise economy induce the governor to urge upon the legislature the propriety of this appropriation.

The institution for the deaf and dumb asks for \$18,000 to purchase 150 acres of land adjoining the institution. Some addition to the land now owned may be de-

land adjoining the institution. Some addition to the land now owned may be desirable, but the policy of purchasing so large a tract is doubtful. An appropriation of \$11,000 is also asked for the erection of an hospital. While some provision should doubtless be made for the sick, yet the objections to separate hospital buildings are so serious that I do not believe this appropriation should be made.

ings are so serious that I do not believe this appropriation should be made.

The location of the asylum for insane criminals at Ionia, in connection with the house of correction, was very unfortunate in every respect. The board ask for an appropriation of \$20,000 for an extension of the building. Though their present capacity is full to overflowing it is sincered.

capacity is full to overflowing it is sincerely hoped that no money will be appropriated for an extension of the building where now located.

The question of prison labor is attracting more general attention than ever before. What to do with our convicts is a problem yet only partially solved. That they must work is almost universally conceled. Their health, future welfare, humanity and economy alrunite in demanding this, and justice to the free workers of the state demands that the degreesing of the state demands that the depressing effect of their laber upon free labor and its products should be reduced to the lowest minimum. How to find employment for the prisoner so as not to compete with free labor

or to the least extent is the question that confronts prison management as well as legislation. There is a widespread feeling legislation. There is a wide-pread foeling existing against contracting this labor and favoring the employment of prisoners on state account. If this plan is generally adopted it will require heavy appropriations for implements and machinery, and for a working capital for material. Again should this plan be pursued, it is not easy to see how competition with free labor will be removed or nuch relieved. Nor will be removed or much reduced. will be removed or much reduced. Nor will it be sound policy to employ them in non-productive pursuits, because the support of the prisoner would place a burden upon those we would be glad to aid. That the contract system is to be abandoned sooner or later seems apparent, and just what shall take its place is a question challenging your best thought and wisest action.

The state prison at Jackson asks for large The state prison at Jackson asks for large appropriations for improvements and repairs. Its financial management has been most excellent. Its requirements will be largely governed by the policy to be pursued in relation to convict labor. The board of corrections and charities call for an entire revolution of the present system of prison management. The tendency to the proposed plan will be to take the management of the prison out of the hands of a board. This the governor does not believe to ten wise policy. Following out the same policy a recommendation is

and this is rendered the more burdensome because with the great mass of taxpayers the ability to pay diminishes. In many instances the tax amounts to more than the ret income of the property taxed. High taxes necessitate high reats and higher interest, and in this way reacts upon those whose hames do not appear upon the assessment rolls. Such taxation bears heavily upon agriculture. The farmer's property is all in sight and cannot escape assessment. It is no exaggeration to say that it requires twice as much of the products of the farm to pay the aggregate taxes as it did eight years ago. It is gate taxes as it did eight years ago. It is a duty owed to the people of the state to use all just means, consistent with the welfare of the state, to reduce the burdens of government, and secondly, to revise the tax laws so as to more equally adjust the

in the interests of economy the governor urges the passage of a bill that will prevent an appeal from a justice court to the cir-cuit court when the judgment does not exceed the sum of \$26.

in the interests of decreasing criminals it is hoped that the law will be amended so that the age of female infants' consent shall be increased from 10 years of age to at least 14. This subject is one attracting much attention and thought in this country and in Europe. It is believed that the change indicated would prevent many from entering the paths of crime, yet even should this fail in this respect, humanity demands its onactment.

should this fail in this respect, humanity demands its enactment.

Even school teachers and school boys now go to their duties and lessons armed. The custom of carrying concealed weapons should be prohibited by the most stringent legislation. Prize-fighting, with or without gloves, should be prevented by more strict enactments. The full enforcement of the laws relating to the sale of ment of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating drinks, especially to minors and confirmed drunkards, would do much to lessen crime and relieve overburdened

We have thirty circuit and superior courts in the state. In each of these, at least 24 jurors are summoned to appear at every term of court. The jury system is regarded as being one of the sateguards of liberty handed down to us from ancestors, liberty handed down to us from ancestors, and any change here suggested is made in deference to it. The con-titution of Michigan wisely, in my opinion, provides that "the legislature may authorize a trial by a jury of less number than twelve men." The plan of reducing the number to six has been tested in justice courts with such satisfaction that there is no general demand for an increase in the number required. With our general education, certainly six men are as competent now to tainly six men are as competent now to try cases, civil and criminal, is our circuit courts, as were twelve men when the great necessity of trial by jury gave birth to

our present system.
Wisely has provision been made to collect by specific tax payable into the state treasury, the assessments to be made upon railroads and other branches of industry where local taxation would lead to serious results. But though the system be wise, it would seem that the inequality of the burdens resting upon the two classes of property, viz: that subject to specific and that liable to local taxation, calls for re adjustment by legislation. It is clearly demonstrated that property paying specific tax has increased in value as rapidly as other property subject to local taxation, but there has not been a corresponding in-

crease in the specific taxes oplicated.
Complaint is also justly made that some classes of personal property escape their share of public burdens. This inequality seems to arise from awo causes; one that the laws regulating the official conduct of assessing officers is not sufficiently strin-gent, and the other being an absence of provisions compelling a full and just state-ment of certain classes of personal prop-There has accumulated a surplus in the hands of the trustees of the asylums as follows: In the hands of the treasurer

of the Michigan asylum, \$48,397 51, and in thehands of the treasurer of the Eastern asylum, \$41,835,94. Some provision should be made to place this surplus in the state treasury— the source from which most of it has been drawn.

In some localities where fish have been planted, while yet small and worthless for food, they have been caught out and used for fertilizing purposes. In order to reap the benefit of the fish commission, it is recommended that to them be given authority to appoint wardens whose duties it shall be to watch and guard the deposits of fish be to watch and guard the deposits of fish when made. It also earnestly recommends that the fish interests be required to pay the expense incurred in propagation and protection. Under the present law the annual expense is not far from \$15,000. The appointment of wardens will add to this expense, and I trust that the powers of the board will be enlarged and that provisions be made for placing a charge upon seines sufficient to defray expenses.

The business and property of the railroads of the state have more than doubled in 12 years, but with this increase in miles of road, property and business, there has been no increase in the force provided for

been no increase in the force provided for railroad commission. The railroad engin-eers respectfully ask for the appointment of an assistant, who shall be an expert, and of an assistant, who shall be an expert, and shall be appointed in the same manner as the deputy railroad commissioner, and that his duties shall be the thorough examination of switches, bridges, etc. They believe this will add an additional safeguard to the property as well as the lives of themselves and the millions of passengers annually intrusted to their vigilance and fidelity. The relation between capital and labor

is attracting widespread attention and the hest thought of the nation. Discontinued labor renders capital cautious and timid, and this timidity reacts and injures labor. The first duty of law, is to guard and pro-The first duty of law is to guard and pro-tect humanity. To do this the home and other property interests must be pro-tected. Every possible opportunity should be afforded and encouragement extended to toilers that the wisdom of the law-maker can devise. It will give the govern-or great pleasure to co operate with the legislature in devising means that will ail in lettering the condition and elevating

legislature in devising means that will aid
in bettering the condition and elevating
the tollers of our state.
"I believe!" says the governor, "that
when any considerable portion of the people desire to express themselves by voting
upon a change in the organic law, they
ought to be allowed to do so in a constitutional manner. It is believed that a large tional manner. It is believed that a large number of our citizens, realizing the evils of intemperature, desiring to express their convictions in relation to the question of an amendment to the constitution probleting the manufacture and sale of intextenting liquors. And it is carnestly hoped that in compliance with this sentiment you will, at an early day, adopt such a joint resolution.'

joint resolution."

"Two years ago the legislature provided for an advisory board of parlons. This was judicious, but the governor cannot escape the obligation imposed upon him by the constitution, and with him the power and authority rests. If we were to follow the promptings of sympathy with these whose liberty is restrained and with their friends and relatives the prison do are would be opened and the inmates allowed to depart. But law and order must be maintained and the five and property of the citizen protected.

Men are not placed in prison simply to Men are not placed in prison simply to punch them. And while the christian civilization of the age prompts efforts to reform criminals, yet this is not the pur-pose of incarceration. The real object is to prevent the commission of crime, and to this end all legislative and executive action should tend. The most effectual remedy against the commission of crime is the certainty of punishment. I firmly believe that the free exercise of the pardoning power encourages crime. It removes one element from the certainty of punishment. And again, very few can push their claims for pardon without the use of money, and in this way those who can command money enjoy an advantage over those who cannot. After giving much thought to the subject I have concluded that it will be my duty to withold the executive clemency, unless evidence not produced this end all legislative and exe. ative action clemency, unless evidence not produced on trial is presented tending to show that the applicant was not guilty, or evidence that will mitigate the offense. "In conclusion, I desire to express the

monious, your session brief, and the result of your labors beneficial to all the people of this great state."

Stockbridge Chosen.

The most important event since the organization of the new legislature was the joint caucus of theorepublican members of the house and senate to nominate a rethe house and senate to nominate a republican candidato for United State sonator. The call was manimously signed. Speaker Markey of the house was chosen chairman of the caucus and a secretary and teller duly appointed. An opportunity was soon given for the presentation of candidates, and at the conclusion of the nominating speeches Chairman Markey announced that the informal ballot would be proceeded with, and the fellers collected the votes. There was a monumeary silence the votes. There was a momentary silence when it was evident that the count had been completed and the secretary then an-

nounced the result as follows:
F. F. Stockbridge34
O. D. Conger
E. S. Lacy
d. C. Fitzgerald 7
J. A. Hubbell 4
J. K. hoies 3
M. S. Browne 1
T. W Ferry 1
E. B. Fairfield
J. J. Woodman 1
H. W. Seymour 1
B. M. Cutcheon
H. A. Robinson 1
Total, 89; necessary to choice, 45.

The votes as announced elicited the applause and cheers of the friends of each candidate, and no choice having been made a motion for a second ballot prevail-

ed and was taken with the following result: SECOND INFORMAL BALLOT. Conger ......21 T. W. Ferry..... Seymour. 2
H. A. Rebinson. 1
James McMillan. 1 No choice having been made six more ballots were taken without material change, and resulted as follows:

THIRD INFORMAL BALLOT. 

***************************************	201
Fitzgerald	7
Hubbeil	6
Seymour	
Robinson	
McMillan	
Austin Blair	91
Total	31
Total	
FOURTH INFORMAL BALLOT.	
Stockbridge 3	5
Conger 2	
Lacey 1	
Blair	5
	3
McMillan	ш
Seymour	ш
	Ш
Total 8	,
	렠
FIFTH INFORMAL BALLOT.	8
Stockbridge 3	
Conger 2	
Lacey I	7
Fitzgerald	8
Hubbell	
Seymour	i
Blair	3
Robinson	1
E. B. Fairfield	1
U. L. Spaniding	1
C. Van Loo	1

Stockbridge......Conger..... Lacey
Fitzgerald..... Seymour.... Van Loo..... Total...... 55 SEVENTH INFORMAL BALLOT. Stockbridge......35 Conger Lacey .... 17 Fitzgerald.
Hubbel.
Seymour.
Blair Horr..... Aaron T. Biliss..... EIGHTH INFORMAL BALLOT. | NINTH INFORMAL BALLOT. | 43 | Conger. | 21 | Lacey | 19 | Hubbell | 2 Hubbell
Fitzg rald
Seymour
George A. Farr
R. A. Alger

SIXTH INFORMAL BALLOT.

Forty-five votes were necessary to a choice, and the man from Kajamazoo had obtained within two of the required num-ber. The enthusiasm of his friends knew no bounds. It was evident that the break had come, and the succeeding and

would be decisive. It had hardly been ordered when representative Diekems, who nominated Mr. Fitzgerald, arose in his seat and announced that his senatorial his seat and announced that his senatorial district would cast at least one vote for Frannis B. Stockbridge. Representative Bates announced that Allegan was now solld for the western Michigan favorite, and the ballot proceeded amid the most intense excitement that had been apparent during the evening. The decisive vote was then announced as follows: Stockbridge ..... 46

Conger 28
Lacey 16
Fitzgerald 19
Hubbell 1
Seymour 1 When it was found that "toesbridge was

the man, a committee was appointed to invite him to address the caucus. He was escorted to the front, and greeted with deafening cheers. When order was restor-ed he spoke briefly as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Caurus:
I congratulate you upon the prompt and
speedy manner in which you have concluded the work for which you were assembled here this evening, and I thank you

sembled here this evening, and I thank you for the honor you have conferred upon me, as a result of your deliberations, most sincerely. It would have been a high honor to be selected for the important office of senator of the United States from a state like Michigan under any circumstances, but to be selected for that office from among such able and distinguished gentlemen as were my competitors is a very high honor indeed. I shall not detain you with any extended romarks, but tendering you again my carnest and sinyou have honored me I promise to you and to the people of Michigan that I will perform the duties of the place for which by your action I have been tiles of faithfully and to the less of my ability.

The Mason's Home!

The first annual meeting of the Michigan Masonic home association was held in Grand Rapids on the 3d inst. Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Dunham of Grand Rapids: vice president, R. D. Swartout of Grand Rapids; trustees for three years, Geo. W. Thompson, E. J. Horton and E. E. Winsor of Grand Rapids, Wm. Steele of Ionia, E. D. Wheeler of Manistee, and S. M. Stevenson of Menominee; for two years, Class. T. Hills of Muskegon and Wm. S. Lawrence of Kalamazoo; for one year, Wm. Williamson of East Saginaw and T. W. Strahan of Grand Rapids. The association has purchased the Burchard farm at Reed's Lake including lidacres of land and a comfortable farm house, paying \$12,000, and expect to commence building a home to cost \$100,000 next spring, The association has 800 members and is rapidly swelling its numbers.

DETROIT MARKETS. @ 1 05 @ 16 @ 16 @ 2 03 @ 10 Geese.....Turkeys..... 10 costers, live, lb owls.

LIVE STOCK. CATTLE—Active, bulk 10@15c lower; shipping steers, \$3 50@5 12%; bulls, \$4@4 40; stockers and feeders, \$2 30@3 75; cows, \$2 35; bulls and mixed, \$1 50@3 40r bulk; \$2 15@2 75; Texas cows, \$2 35; steers, 2 80; bulls, \$1 75.

Hoos-Steady, 5@19c lower; rough and mixed \$4 15@5 70; packing and shipping, \$4 60@5; light weights, \$3 90@4 60; skips, \$2 75@3 50.

SHEEF—Natives extra, \$4 10@5 75; good, \$4 at 4 25; common, \$3 at 3 75; Western, \$2 70 at 3 75; Texans, \$2 50@4; lambs, \$4 25 @5 40. The Drovers' Journal special London cablegram quotes the market stronger; best American steers, 12%c per lb.